NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1805. [*No 2242.*

E LAST NOTICE.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

THE subscriber has taken every reasonable method, to collect the arrearages due from delinquent subscribers to the Newport Mercury, and those indebted for advertisements, without success.—She is now determined to adopt some new method—consequently an agreement has been made with GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Esq. to collect all accounts (of more than two years standing) that remain unsettled, on or before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.—Those who cannot make it convenient to pay upon so *short* a notice, are informed, that their Notes will be taken, payable in *sixty days*.—No further Notice will be given to any one. ANN BARBER.

Newport, *February* 8, 1805.

Farmers, Attend!

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale, a large supply of new and clean GRASS SEEDS (at the very lowest cash price) of the following kinds, viz. Clover, Herd's, Foul-meadow, and Burden's.—Also 2000 wt. of clean Rye-Grass, which he will sell by the 100 or 50 pounds at 10 cents per pound.—The subscriber has proved the above Seeds to be good; he planted some of them in glasses, all of which came up, and grew at least an inch high; and may be seen, for application, by any person so disposed.

Likewise a few bushels of clean Flax-Seed, very cheap.

He has also just Received, and for Sale, a quantity of fresh Chocolate SHELLS, by the 100 wt. or less quantity, *as cheap as ever.*

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Newport, *March* 22, 1805.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN [illegible], late of said Newport, innholder, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify all persons having demands against said estate to present the same to either of the subscribers, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, that being the term allowed by said Court of Probate for that purpose.

JOHN ELDRED, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS TEW, }

All persons indebted unto said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, *March* 4, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD [illegible], late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for settlement to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, *March* 19, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

Possession given the 25th of March next,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing one hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-House, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings now standing.—The above Farm will be sold in one lot or divided, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

January 1, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
WILLIAM C. BAEN,
A large assortment of India Cottons, viz.

JALAPORE Sannas,
Baftas,
Mow Sannas,
Mamoodies,
Gurrahs,

which will be sold, very low, for Cash.

Newport, *February* 15, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and brown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, *August* 9, 1804.

PAPER-HANGINGS & BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

Newport, *March* 8, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchased elsewhere.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1804.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,
BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

THE Subscriber, being appointed Administratrix on the estate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, merchant, deceased, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 23, 1805.

Just Landed, and for Sale by
WILLIAM CROOKE,
FIFTY Boxes of Fresh Raisins—and
15 Casks of fresh Figs.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

Newport, May 11, 1804.

American Naval Operations.

Official and detailed Account of the Transactions in the Mediterranean.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Preble, to the Secretary of the Navy.

[*Continued from the Mercury of the 23d inst.*]

AUGUST 5th. We were at anchor with the squadron about two leagues north from the city of Tripoli, the Argus in chase of a small vessel to the westward, which she soon came up with, and brought within hail. She proved to be a French privateer of 4 guns, which put into Tripoli a few days since for water, and left it this morning. I prevailed on the captain, for a consideration, to return to Tripoli, for the purpose of landing 14 very badly wounded Tripolitans, which I put on board his vessel with a letter to the prime minister, leaving it at the option of the Bashaw, to reciprocate this generous mode of conducting the war. The sending these unfortunate men on shore to be taken care of by their friends, was an act of humanity on our part, which I hope will make a proper impression on the minds of the Barbarians—but I doubt it. All hands were busily employed altering the rig of the three prizes, from latteen vessels to sloops, and preparing for a second attack. Observed one of the enemy's schooners and the brig (two corsairs) in the harbour to be dismasted, was informed by the French captain, that the damage these vessels received in the action of the 3d had occasioned their masts being taken out.

The 7th the French privateer came out, and brought me a letter from the French Consul, in which he observes, that our attack of the 3d instant had disposed the Bashaw to accept of reasonable terms; and invited me to send a boat to the rocks with a flag of truce, which was declined, as the white flag was not hoisted at the Bashaw's castle. At 9 A. M. with a very light breeze from the eastward, and a strong current, which obliged the Constitution to remain at anchor, I made the signal for the light vessels to weigh, and the gun and bomb boats to cast off, and stand in shore towards the western batteries, the prize boats having been completely fitted for service, and the command of them given to Lieut. Crane, of the Vixen, Thorn, of the Enterprize, and Caldwell, of the Syren;—the whole advanced with sails and oars. The orders were for the bombs to take a position in a small bay to the windward of the city, where but few of the enemy's guns could be brought to bear on them, but from whence they could annoy the town with shells. The gun-boats to silence a battery of seven heavy guns, which guarded the approach to that position, and the brigs and schooners to support them, in case the enemy's flotilla should venture out. At half past 1, P. M. a breeze from N. N. E. I weighed with the Constitution, and stood in for the town; but the wind being on shore, made it imprudent to engage the batteries with the ship, as in case of a mast being shot away, the loss of the vessel would probably ensue, unless a change of wind should favour our getting off. At half past 2 P. M. the bomb and gun-boats having gained their stations, the signal was made for them to attack the town and batteries. Our bombs immediately commenced throwing shells, and the gun-boats opened a sharp and well directed fire on the town and batteries within point blank shot, which was warmly returned by the enemy. The seven-gun battery in less than two hours was silenced, except one gun.—I presume the others were dismounted by our shot, as the walls were almost totally destroyed. At a quarter past 3, P. M. a ship hove in sight to the northward, standing for the town; made the Argus's signal to chase.—At half past 3, one of our prize gun-boats was blown up by a hot shot from the enemy, which passed through her magazine. She had on board 28 officers, seamen and marines: 10 of whom were killed and 6 wounded. Among the killed were James R. Caldwell, first Lieut. of the Syren, and Midshipman John S. Dorsey, both excellent officers; Midshipman Spence and 11 men were taken up unhurt. Capt. Decatur, whose division this boat belonged to, and who was near her at the time she blew up, reports to me that Mr. Spence was superintending the loading of the gun at that moment, and notwithstanding the boat was sinking, he, and the brave fellows surviving, finished charging, gave three cheers as the boat went from under them, and swam to the nearest boats, where they assisted during the remainder of the action. The enemy's gun-boats and gallies, (15 in number) were all in motion close under the batteries, and appeared to meditate an attack on our boats; the Constitution, Nautilus and Enterprize, were to windward, ready at every hazard to cut them off from the harbour, if they should venture down; while the Syren and Vixen were near our boats, to support and cover any of them that might be disabled. The enemy thought it most prudent, however, to retire to their snug retreat behind the rocks, after firing a few shot. Our boats, in two divisions, under Captains Somers and Decatur were well conducted, as were our bomb-vessels, by Lieutenants Dent and Robinson. The town must have suffered much from this attack, and their batteries, particularly the seven-gun battery, must have lost many men. At half past 5, P. M. the wind began to freshen from the N. N. E. I made the signal for the gun and bomb boats to retire from action, and for the vessels to which they were attached to take them in tow.—The Argus made signal that the strange sail was a friend. In this day's action, No. 4, had a 24 pound shot through her hull; No. 6 had her latteen yard shot away; No. 8 a 24 pound shot through her hull, which killed two men. Some of the other boats had their rigging and sails considerably cut. We threw 48 shells, and about 500 24 pound shot, into the town and batteries. All the officers and men engaged in the action behaved with the utmost intrepidity. At half past 6, all the boats were in tow, and the squadron standing to the N. W. At 8, the John Adams, Capt. Chauncey, from the United States, joined company. At 9, the squadron anchored, Tripoli bearing S. E. 5 miles distant. Gun-boat No. 3 was this day commanded by Mr. Brooks, master of the Argus, and No. 6, by Lieut. Wadsworth, of the Constitution.—Annexed is a return of our loss in this attack.

Killed—Gun-boat No. 9,
1 Lieutenant,
1 Midshipman,
1 Boatswain's mate,
1 Quarter gunner,
1 Serjeant of marines, and
5 Seamen.
Ditto gun-boat No. 8.
2 Seamen.

12 total.

Wounded—gun-boat No. 9, 6 seamen, two of which mortally.

Capt. Chauncey brought me the first positive information that any reinforcement was to be expected. By him I was honoured with your letters of the 7th, 22d and 31st of May, informing me that four frigates were coming out under Commodore Barron who is to supercede me in the command of our naval forces in these seas; at same time approbating my conduct, and conveying to me the thanks of the President for my services. I beg you, sir, to accept my warmest thanks for the very obliging language in which you have made these communications, and to assure the President, that to merit the applause of my country, is my only aim, and to receive it, the highest gratification it can bestow.

Capt. Chauncey informed me that the frigates might be expected every moment, as they were to sail from Hampton Roads 4 days after him; in consequence of this information, and as I could not bring the John Adams into action, she having left all her gun-carriages for her gun-deck on board the Congress and Constellation a day or two previous to her sailing, I determined to wait a few days for the arrival of Commodore Barron before another attack, when, if he should arrive, the fate of Tripoli must be decided in a few hours, and the Bashaw completely humbled. Had the John Adams brought out her gun-carriages, I should not have waited a moment, and can have no doubt but the next attack would make the arrival of more ships unnecessary for the termination of the Tripoline war. I gave Capt. Chauncey orders to remain on the station, that we might be benefited by the assistance of his boats and men, as nearly half the crews of the Constitution, brigs and schooners, are taken out to man the bombs, guns, and ship's boats, when prepared for an attack.

August the 9th, we were engaged supplying the bombs and gun-boats with ammunition and stores, and getting every thing in readiness for an attack, the moment Commodore Barron should arrive and make the signal. I cannot but regret that our naval establishment is so limited, as to deprive me of the means and glory of completely subduing the haughty tyrant of Tripoli, while in the chief command; it will however afford me satisfaction to give my successor all the assistance in my power. At 3 P. M. I went on board the Argus, for the purpose of reconnoitering the harbour of Tripoli; we stood in towards the town, and were near being struck by the enemy's fire.—One of their

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Newport, February 8, 1805.

Farmers, Attend!

THE subscriber has just received, and has for Sale, a large supply of new and clean HAY-SEEDS (at the very lowest cash price) of the following kinds, viz. Clover, Herd's, Foul-Meadow, and Burden's.—Also 2000 wt. of clean Red Clover, which he will sell by the 100 or 50 pounds, at 10 cents per pound.—The subscriber has proved the above Seeds to be good; he planted some of them in glasses, all of which came up, and are now at least an inch high; and may be seen, on application, by any person so disposed.

Likewise a few bushels of clean Flax-Seed, very cheap.

He has also just Received, and for Sale,

A quantity of fresh Chocolate SHELLS, by the 100 wt. or less quantity, *as cheap as ever.*

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Newport, March 22, 1805.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN LAWTON, late of said Newport, innholder, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby notify all persons having demands against said estate to present the same to either of the subscribers, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, that being the term allowed by said Court of Probate for that purpose.

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THOMAS TEW, }

All persons indebted unto said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

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DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the 25th of March next,

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Best rose blankets.
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FOR SALE BY

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150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

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Killed—Gun-boat No. 9,
1 Lieutenant,
1 Midshipman,
1 Boatswain's mate,
1 Quarter gunner,
1 Serjeant of marines, and
5 Seamen.
Ditto gun-boat No. 8.
2 Seamen.

12 total.

Wounded—gun-boat No. 9, 6 seamen, two of which mortally.

Capt. Chauncey brought me the first positive information that any reinforcement was to be expected. By him I was honoured with your letters of the 7th, 22d and 31st of May, informing me that four frigates were coming out under Commodore Barron who is to supercede me in the command of our naval forces in these seas; at the same time approbating my conduct, and conveying to me the thanks of the President for my services. I beg you, sir, to accept my warmest thanks for the very obliging language in which you have made these communications, and to assure the President, that to merit the applause of my country, is my only aim, and to receive it, the highest gratification it can bestow.

Capt. Chauncey informed me that the frigates might be expected every moment, as they were to sail from Hampton Roads 4 days after him; in consequence of this information, and as I could not bring the John Adams into action, she having left all her gun-carriages for her gun-deck on board the Congress and Constellation a day or two previous to her sailing, I determined to wait a few days for the arrival of Commodore Barron before another attack, when, if he should arrive, the fate of Tripoli must be decided in a few hours, and the Bashaw completely humbled. Had the John Adams brought out her gun-carriages, I should not have waited a moment, and can have no doubt but the next attack would make the arrival of more ships unnecessary for the termination of the Tripoline war. I gave Capt. Chauncey orders to remain on the station, that we might be benefited by the assistance of his boats and men, as nearly half the crews of the Constitution, brigs and schooners, are taken out to man the bombs, guns, and ship's boats, when prepared for an attack.

August the 9th, we were engaged supplying the bombs and gun-boats with ammunition and stores, and getting every thing in readiness for an attack, the moment Commodore Barron should arrive and make the signal. I cannot but regret that our naval establishment is so limited, as to deprive me of the means and glory of completely subduing the haughty tyrant of Tripoli, while in the chief command; it will however afford me satisfaction to give my successor all the assistance in *my* power. At 3 P. M. I went on board the Argus, for the purpose of reconnoitering the harbour of Tripoli; we stood in towards the town, and were near being sunk by the enemy's fire.—One of their

heavieſt ſhot, which ſtruck about three feet ſhort of the water line, rak'd the copper off her bottom under water, and cut the plank half through. In the evening the wind blew ſtrong from the N. N. E. the ſquadron weighed, and kept under ſail all night.—The day following we anchored, Tripoli bearing S. S. W. 6 miles diſtant. At 10 A. M. the French Conſul hoiſted a white flag, at his flag-ſtaff under the national colours, which was a ſignal that the Baſhaw was ready to treat. I ſent a boat into the harbour, and took this opportunity to forward Capt. Bainbridge and his officers, letters from their friends; the boat was not allowed to land, but returned in the afternoon, and brought me a letter, adviſing that the Baſhaw was ready to receive 500 dollars for the ranſom of each of the priſoners, and terminate the war, without any conſideration for peace or tribute: this is 350,000 dollars leſs than was demanded previous to the action of the 3d inſt. Theſe terms I did not heſitate to reject, as I was informed by Capt. Chauncey that it was the expectation of our government, on the arrival of four frigates, to obtain the releaſe of the officers and crew of the Philadelphia without ranſom, and dictate the terms of peace. I incloſe you copies of our correſpondence, which will convince you that our attacks have not been made without effect.

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28th. We were favoured with a pleaſant breeze from the eaſtward. At 3 P. M. we weighed, and ſtood in for Tripoli. At 5, anchored the Conſtitution two miles N. by E. from Fort Engliſh, and 2 and an half from the Baſhaw's caſtle; the light veſſels ordered to keep under weigh. We were employed until 8, P. M. in making arrangements for attacking the town; a number of the officers and many of the ſeamen of the Conſtitution being attached to the bomb, gun and ſhip's boats, Capt. Chauncey, with ſeveral of his officers and about 70 ſeamen and marines, volunteered their ſervices on board the Conſtitution. All the boats in the ſquadron were officered and manned, and attached to the ſeveral gun-boats; the two bomb-veſſels could not be brought into action as one was leaky, and the mortar-bed of the other had given way. The John Adams, Scourge, tranſports and bombs, were anchored ſeven miles to the northward of the town. Lieut. Commandant Dent, of the Scourge, came on board the Conſtitution, and took charge of the gun deck; Lieut. Izard of the Scourge alſo joined me. Lieut. Gordon commands gun-boat No. 2, and Lieut. Laurence, of the Enterprize, No. 5—theſe are the only changes. At half paſt 1, A. M. the gun-boats in two diviſions, led by Captains Decatur and Somers, were ordered to advance, and take their ſtations cloſe to the rocks, at the entrance of the harbour, within grape ſhot diſtance of the Baſhaw's caſtle. The Siren, Argus, Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprize and boats of the ſquadron, accompanied them. At 3, A. M. the boats anchored with ſprings on, within piſtol ſhot of the rocks, and commenced a briſk firing on the ſhipping, town, batteries and Baſhaw's caſtle, which was warmly returned, but not as well directed; the ſhip's boats remained with the gun boats to aſſiſt in boarding the enemy's flotilla if it ſhould venture out; while the brigs and ſchooners kept under weigh, ready for the ſame ſervice, or for annoying the enemy, as occaſion might preſent. At day-light, preſuming that the gun-boats had nearly expended their ammunition, we weighed with the Conſtitution and ſtood in for the harbour. Fort Engliſh the Baſhaw's caſtle, crown and mole batteries kept up a heavy fire on us as we advanced. At half paſt 5, I made the ſignal for the gun-boats to retire from action, and for the brigs and ſchooners to take them in tow.—We were then within two cables length of the rocks, and commenced a heavy fire of round and grape ſhot on thirteen of the enemy's gun-boats and gallies, which were in pretty cloſe action with our boats. We ſunk one of the enemy's boats, at the ſame time, two more diſabled ran on ſhore, to avoid ſinking; the remainder immediately retreated. We continued running in, until we were within muſket ſhot of the crown and mole batteries, when we brought to, and fired upwards of 300 round ſhot, beſides grape and caniſter, into the town, Baſhaw's caſtle and batteries. We ſilenced the caſtle and two of the batteries for ſome time. At a quarter paſt 6 the gun-boats being all out of ſhot and in tow, I hauled off, after having been three quarters of an hour in cloſe action. The gun-boats fired upwards of 400 round ſhot, beſides grape and caniſter, with good effect. A large Tuniſian galliot was ſunk in the mole; a Spaniſh ſhip, which had entered with an ambaſſador from the Grand Seignior, received conſiderable damage. The Tripoline gallies and gun boats loſt many men, and were much cut.

The Baſhaw's caſtle and town have ſuffered very much, as have their crown and mole batteries. Captains Decatur and Somers conducted their diviſions of gun-boats with their uſual firmneſs and addreſs, and were well ſupported by the officers and men attached to them. The brigs and ſchooners were alſo well conducted during the action, and fired a number of ſhot at the enemy; but their guns are too light to do much execution. They ſuffered conſiderably in their ſails and rigging. The officers and crew of the Conſtitution behaved well. I cannot in juſtice to Capt. Chauncey, omit noticing the very able aſſiſtance I received from him on the quarter deck of the Conſtitution, during the whole of the action. The damage which we have received is principally above the hull; three lower ſhrouds, two ſpring ſtays, two topmaſt back ſtays, truſſes, chains and lifts of the main yard, ſhot away.

Our ſails had ſeveral cannon ſhot through them, and were beſides conſiderably cut by grape; much of our running rigging cut to pieces, and one of our anchor-ſtocks and our larboard cable ſhot away, and a number of grape ſhot were ſticking in different parts of the hull; but not a man hurt! A boat belonging to the John Adams, with a maſter's mate (Mr. Creighton) and eight men, was ſunk by a double-headed ſhot from the batteries while in tow of the Nautilus, which killed three men and badly wounded one, who with Mr. Creighton, and the other four, were picked up by one of our boats. The only damage our gun-boats ſuſtained was in their rigging and ſails, which were conſiderably cut with the enemy's round and grape ſhot.

At 11, A. M. we anchored with the ſquadron 5 miles N. E. by N. from Tripoli, and repaired the damages received in the action.

29th and 30th, preparing the bomb-veſſels for ſervice, ſupplying the gun-boats with ammunition, &c. 31ſt, a veſſel arrived from Malta with proviſions and ſtores; brought no news of Commodore Barron, or the frigates. We diſcharged the veſſel's cargo, and ordered her to return.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival at Philadelphia from Liverpool.—London dates to Feb. 1, 1805.

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 30.

THE Spaniſh Envoy has received, by a courier, who had an incredible quick paſſage, the intelligence of actual war between Spain and England, and he has communicated it to the Porte, which has cauſed a great ſenſation in the Divan. It is thought that this news may effect a change in the preſent political ſyſtem of the Porte.

SPAIN. MADRID, DEC. 17, 1804.

Since the public Declaration of War here againſt Great Britain, the greateſt activity has prevailed both in the Naval and Military Departments. Several corps of artillery and infantry are already on their march, from the interior, for the Camp of St. Roch, before Gibraltar. More conſiderable forces, compoſed in part of the garriſon of Madrid, are ready to move on the firſt ſignal. The garriſons of the principal ſea-ports are to be augmented; and it will be attempted to throw reinforcements into the Iſlands of Majorca and Minorca. The object which at preſent demands moſt particular attention, is the putting Port Mahon into the beſt ſtate of defence.

To encourage at the ſame time, as much as poſſible, the ſyſtem of privateering, the King has ſtill further extended the privileges already granted by his manifeſto to veſſels of this deſcription. His Majeſty has not only permitted the bringing of Engliſh prizes into his ports, free of all impoſitions; but alſo furniſhes gratuitouſly, the arms and ammunition neceſſary for privateering. Theſe ſtores will be delivered from the royal arſenals, and no reſtitution will be required from the owners of privateers until the end of the war, in caſe any of them ſhall then remain.

Public prayers are immediately to be offered up in all the churches of the capital, and throughout the kingdom, invoking the aſſiſtance of Heaven towards the Spaniſh arms.

December 20.

Eight regiments of infantry and ſeveral companies of artilleriſts, are on their march to the camp of St. Roch, which, added to other formidable movements, leaves no room to doubt of its being the fixed determination of our government to make an attack on Gibraltar. This important place, in the hands of the Engliſh, has long enough been a monument of our weakneſs; and it is now time to wipe away the foul diſgrace. Every thing announces an unalterable reſolution not to ſpare our enemy in a ſingle inſtance.

Since the appearance of Admiral Nelſon's fleet before Barcelona, great fears are entertained for Minorca. This iſland, whoſe means of defence are not very formidable, would be an important acquiſition to the Engliſh; the works of Mahon are in a very wretched condition, the garriſon does not conſiſt of more than 1000 men.

It appears from the annual cenſus that has been lately made of the population of this kingdom, that during the laſt twelve months it has diminiſhed a million, which diminution is attributed to epidemic diſorders, earthquakes, and want. In the town of Malaga alone, 26,000 perſons were buried in the courſe of four weeks. Notwithſtanding theſe great loſſes, it is hoped, with energy and activity, a fleet may ſoon be fitted out that will be able to fight the Engliſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

December 21.

A part of the garriſon here has received orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to march. A quantity of artillery from the great arſenal at Segovia will be ſent againſt Gibraltar. The war againſt England will be carried on with vigor; and the greater part of our marine, which conſiſts of 65 ſhips of the line of various ſizes, beſides other veſſels, will be got in readineſs for ſea immediately.

SWEDEN, STOCKHOLM, JAN. 12, 1805.

Accounts from St. Peterſburgh, of a late date, pronounce, that preparations for war were making in all the Ruſſian ports; that new ſhips were building, and that a formidable fleet will ſoon be ready for ſea.

FRANCE. PARIS, JANUARY 7, 1805.

We have received an account from Antwerp of a deſperate ſcuffle having taken place between ſome American and Spaniſh ſailors.—The Americans were attacked by the Spaniards, who ſuppoſed them to be Engliſh. Many lives were loſt on both ſides, and ſeveral very ſeverely wounded.

January 9.

Count Cobentzel, the Auſtrian Imperial Ambaſſador, and M. Talleyrand, have recently held ſeveral important conferences, on the affairs of Italy. The altercation occaſioned a temporary depreſſion of the funds; but as it is likely ſpeedily to be accommodated, no material inconvenience will be experienced.

The ſiege of Gibraltar, which the Engliſh have now had in their poſſeſſion exactly one hundred years, is to be immediately undertaken, by a combined French and Spaniſh army of from eighty to a hundred thouſand men, under the command of Gen. Murat.—The camp at St. Roch, will be more numerous than during the American war.

ENGLAND, LONDON, JAN. 26. 1805.

Laſt night diſpatches were ſent off from the Admiralty to Admiral Cornwallis, off Plymouth, with orders for him to reſume his former ſtation with all poſſible diſpatch.

There is a report in the city that Bonaparte had reſolved to ſend M. Schimmelpennick to London with pacific overtures. It produced a ſlight riſe in the funds. We attach no credit to the report.

Intelligence from various parts of Italy, gives reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Court of Naples has been compelled to abandon its ſyſtem of neutrality or that the troops of France have entered the territory of his Sicilian Majeſty. As a preliminary ſtep towards this movement, the Italian troops, by the pay of France were to re-enter Italy, and occupy ſuch places as the French ſhould quit on their advancing into the Neapolitan ſtates. The Engliſh miniſter, is ſtated to be in momentary apprehenſion of being obliged to quit the city of Naples.

The report of the capture of Mr. [illegible] Lord Nelſon, is probably well founded.—The enterprize and promptitude of the gallant admiral would in all likelihood induce him to think of attempting that important Iſland, after having intercepted the reinforcement deſtined for it.

Paris papers to the 18th, arrived laſt night, but their contents are of little conſequence.—Of the pacific overture to this country, nothing ſeems to be publicly known at Paris. The attention of the frivolous Pariſians is ſtill engroſſed by ſhows and fetes in honor of the Coronation. But the attention of the French government is leſs pleaſantly engroſſed by the active preparations carrying on by Auſtria. Our readers may depend upon it, that an altercation has taken place between Bonaparte and Count Cobenzel upon the ſubject of thoſe preparations. Gen. Mack is to have the command of the Auſtrian army in Italy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 23.

The Houſe in a committee of ſupply, agreed to the following reſolutions:

"That 120 000 men, including 20,000 Marines, be voted for the ſervice of the navy; that a ſum not exceeding £ 5,380,000 be voted for 13 months pay of the ſaid number of Seamen and Marines, at £ 1 17s. per month per man; that a ſum not exceeding £ 2,661,000 be voted for proviſions for the ſame, at £ 1 18s. per month per man; that a ſum not exceeding £ 4,680,000l. be voted for the wear and tear of the ſhips, at the rate of £ 3. per month per ton.

January 28.

A letter from Cadiz of the 16th ult. mentions the preparations by the Spaniards for the ſiege or rather ſurpriſe of Gibraltar.—"Several regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, and ſome companies of artillery-men, bombardiers and miners, with a train of heavy artillery, and a quantity of ammunition had arrived in the camp at St. Roch. Theſe were to be followed by detachments of the Spaniſh guards, and the Swiſs and Walloon corps. All communication had been cut off between the camp and the garriſon."—Theſe preparations and movements afford us but little uneaſineſs.—If the epidemic diſeaſe had not ceaſed at Gibraltar at the date of the above letter, the Spaniards whoſe horror and dread of a contagious diſeaſe cannot have ſubſided, would hardly attempt to ſtorm the place. Their ſucceſs would be almoſt certain deſtruction and death. If the epidemic fever had, as we believed, ceaſed when the Cadiz article was written, the utmoſt efforts of the Spaniards would be defeated by the very large reinforcements under General Fox, which had lately arrived, and which were to land as ſoon as the fever had ſubſided.

A reſpectable morning paper ſays, "a report was very prevalent at the weſt end of the town on Saturday, that a moſt alarming riot took place lately at one of the Pariſian Theatres, while Bonaparte was preſent, and that the indignant multitude made an attempt to aſſaſſinate the tyrant, who is become odious beyond deſcription in the eyes of the people. This report we underſtand came from a very reſpectable quarter; but knowing nothing of the fact ourſelves, we leave our readers to pronounce their own judgment upon it. We have only to obſerve that it derives ſome degree of ſanction from the information of a gentleman arrived at Portſmouth, from France who ſtates, that about a fortnight ſince, a general diſcontent prevailed in that country, and that Paris was in the greateſt ſtate of commotion. It is added, "that Bonaparte's object in making the late overture of peace to our government was to quiet the general ferment" occaſioned probably by the hoſtile declaration in his *Expoſe*, "that France will never accept any conditions of peace with England, except thoſe of the Treaty of Amiens."

A very intelligent gentleman, who had juſt effected his eſcape from France, ſtates that in every town through which he paſſed, not excepting even the capital, the general ſentiment of the people was that of utter diſguſt at the proceedings of the government. Nothing can exceed the ſeverity of the tyranny under which they have for ſome time ſuffered: but the extraordinary watchfulneſs of their oppreſſors, and increaſed ſtrength of the military in every direction, are ſufficient to make them deſpair of the ſucceſs of any effort they could at preſent make to revenge their country's wrongs.

February 1.

No leſs than ſixteen Spaniſh prizes, excluſive of the Amphitrite frigate, have lately been carried into Gibraltar.

Private letters received by the laſt Hamburg mails ſtate, that the exportation of corn from the Swediſh and Pruſſian ports has been prohibited, in conſequence, it is ſuppoſed, that the magazines of proviſions which are ordered to be formed, for the uſe of the armies in thoſe countries.

It is ſtated with confidence that Lord Melville is very ſhortly to retire from the Admiralty, and that Lord Spencer is to be his ſucceſſor. Upon the various and intricate intereſts which ſuch a change muſt naturally involve, we are not forward to enter into any abrupt and premature diſcuſſion.

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22d. Fell in with a ſhip from Malta, with water and live ſtock for the ſquadron. Theſe cargoes arrived very opportunely, as we have for ſome time paſt been on ſhort allowance of water. The wind having moderated, we ſtood in, and anchored with the ſquadron 6 miles N. E. by N. from Tripoli; all the boats were engaged in diſcharging the tranſports. The Enterprize arrived from Malta, but brought no intelligence of the long expected frigates.

24th. With a light breeze from the N. E. we ſtood in with the ſquadron prepared for action, intending to attack the town and ſhipping in the night. At 8, in the evening, anchored about two and an half miles from the batteries. At midnight it fell calm. I ſent the bomb veſſels under the protection of the gun-boats, to bombard the town; the boats of the ſquadron were employed in towing them in. At 2, A. M. the bombardment commenced, and continued until daylight, but with what effect is uncertain. At ſix, all the boats joined us, and were taken in tow by the ſquadron, which was under weigh, and ſtanding off. At 7, anchored 4 miles north of the town. The weather for ſeveral days proved unfavourable for approaching the ſhore.

28th. We were favoured with a pleaſant breeze from the eaſtward. At 3 P. M. we weighed, and ſtood in for Tripoli. At 5, anchored the Conſtitution two miles N. by E. from Fort Engliſh, and 2 and an half from the Baſhaw's caſtle; the light veſſels ordered to keep under weigh. We were emplyed until 8, P. M. in making arrangements for attacking the town; a number of the officers and many of the ſeamen of the Conſtitution being attached to the bomb, gun and ſhip's boats, Capt. Chauncey, with ſeveral of his officers and about 70 ſeamen and marines, volunteered their ſervices on board the Conſtitution. All the boats in the ſquadron were officered and manned, and attached to the ſeveral gun-boats; the two bomb-veſſels could not be brought into action as one was leaky, and the mortar-bed of the other had given way. The John Adams, Scourge, tranſports and bombs, were anchored ſeven miles to the northward of the town. Lieut. Commandant Dent, of the Scourge, came on board the Conſtitution, and took charge of the gun deck; Lieut. Izard of the Scourge alſo joined me. Lieut. Gordon commands gun-boat No. 2, and Lieut. Laurence, of the Enterprize, No. 5—theſe are the only changes. At half paſt 1, A. M. the gun-boats in two diviſions, led by Captains Decatur and Somers, were ordered to advance, and take their ſtations cloſe to the rocks, at the entrance of the harbour, within grape ſhot diſtance of the Baſhaw's caſtle. The Siren, Argus, Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprize and boats of the ſquadron, accompanied them. At 3, A. M. the boats anchored with ſprings on, within piſtol ſhot of the rocks, and commenced a briſk firing on the ſhipping, town, batteries and Baſhaw's caſtle, which was warmly returned, but not as well directed; the ſhip's boats remained with the gun boats to aſſiſt in boarding the enemy's flotilla if it ſhould venture out; while the brigs and ſchooners kept under weigh, ready for the ſame ſervice, or for annoying the enemy, as occaſion might preſent. At day-light, preſuming that the gun-boats had nearly expended their ammunition, we weighed with the Conſtitution and ſtood in for the harbour. Fort Engliſh, the Baſhaw's caſtle, crown and mole batteries kept up a heavy fire on us as we advanced. At half paſt 5, I made the ſignal for the gun-boats to retire from action, and for the brigs and ſchooners to take them in tow.—We were then within two cables length of the rocks, and commenced a heavy fire of round and grape ſhot on thirteen of the enemy's gun-boats and gallies, which were in pretty cloſe action with our boats. We ſunk one of the enemy's boats, at the ſame time, two more diſabled ran on ſhore, to avoid ſinking; the remainder immediately retreated. We continued running in, until we were within muſket ſhot of the crown and mole batteries, when we brought to, and fired upwards of 300 round ſhot, beſides grape and caniſter, into the town, Baſhaw's caſtle and batteries. We ſilenced the caſtle and two of the batteries for ſome time. At a quarter paſt 6 the gun-boats being all out of ſhot and in tow, I hauled off, after having been three quarters of an hour in cloſe action. The gun-boats fired upwards of 400 round ſhot, beſides grape and caniſter, with good effect. A large Tuniſian galliot was ſunk in the mole; a Spaniſh ſhip, which had entered with an ambaſſador from the Grand Seignior, received conſiderable damage. The Tripoline gallies and gun boats loſt many men, and were much cut.

The Baſhaw's caſtle and town have ſuffered very much, as have their crown and mole batteries. Captains Decatur and Somers conducted their diviſions of gun-boats with their uſual firmneſs and addreſs, and were well ſupported by the officers and men attached to them. The brigs and ſchooners were alſo well conducted during the action, and fired a number of ſhot at the enemy; but their guns are too light to do much execution. They ſuffered conſiderably in their ſails and rigging. The officers and crew of the Conſtitution behaved well. I cannot in juſtice to Capt. Chauncey, omit noticing the very able aſſiſtance I received from him on the quarter deck of the Conſtitution, during the whole of the action. The damage which we have received is principally above the hull; three lower ſhrouds, two ſpring ſtays, two topmaſt back ſtays, truſſes, chains and lifts of the main yard, ſhot away.

Our ſails had ſeveral cannon ſhot through them, and were beſides conſiderably cut by grape; much of our running rigging cut to pieces, and one of our anchor-ſtocks and our larboard cable ſhot away, and a number of grape ſhot were ſticking in different parts of the hull; but not a man hurt! A boat belonging to the John Adams, with a maſter's mate (Mr. Creighton) and eight men, was ſunk by a double-headed ſhot from the batteries while in tow of the Nautilus, which killed three men and badly wounded one, who with Mr. Creighton, and the other four, were picked up by one of our boats. The only damage our gun-boats ſuſtained was in their rigging and ſails, which were conſiderably cut with the enemy's round and grape ſhot.

At 11, A. M. we anchored with the ſquadron 5 miles N. E. by N. from Tripoli, and repaired the damages received in the action.

29th and 30th, preparing the bomb-veſſels for ſervice, ſupplying the gun-boats with ammunition, &c. 31ſt, a veſſel arrived from Malta with proviſions and ſtores; brought no news of Commodore Barron, or the frigates. We diſcharged the veſſel's cargo, and ordered her to return.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival at Philadelphia from Liverpool.—London dates to Feb. 1, 1805.

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 30.

THE Spaniſh Envoy has received, by a courier, who had an incredible quick paſſage, the intelligence of actual war between Spain and England, and he has communicated it to the Porte, which has cauſed a great ſenſation in the Divan. It is thought that this news may effect a change in the preſent political ſyſtem of the Porte.

SPAIN. MADRID, DEC. 17, 1804.

Since the public Declaration of War here againſt Great Britain, the greateſt activity has prevailed both in the Naval and Military Departments. Several corps of artillery and infantry are already on their march, from the interior, for the Camp of St. Roch, before Gibraltar. More conſiderable forces, compoſed in part of the garriſon of Madrid, are ready to move on the firſt ſignal. The garriſons of the principal ſea-ports are to be augmented; and it will be attempted to throw reinforcements into the Iſlands of Majorca and Minorca. The object which at preſent demands moſt particular attention, is the putting Port Mahon into the beſt ſtate of defence.

To encourage at the ſame time, as much as poſſible, the ſyſtem of privateering, the King has ſtill further extended the privileges already granted by his manifeſto to veſſels of this deſcription. His Majeſty has not only permitted the bringing of Engliſh prizes into his ports, free of all impoſitions; but alſo furniſhes, gratuitouſly, the arms and ammunition neceſſary for privateering. Theſe ſtores will be delivered from the royal arſenals, and no reſtitution will be required from the owners of privateers until the end of the war, in caſe any of them ſhall then remain.

Public prayers are immediately to be offered up in all the churches of the capital, and throughout the kingdom, invoking the aſſiſtance of Heaven towards the Spaniſh arms.

December 20.

Eight regiments of infantry and ſeveral companies of artilleriſts, are on their march to the camp of St. Roch, which, added to other formidable movements, leaves no room to doubt of its being the fixed determination of our government to make an attack on Gibraltar. This important place, in the hands of the Engliſh, has long enough been a monument of our weakneſs; and it is now time to wipe away the foul diſgrace. Every thing announces an unalterable reſolution not to ſpare our enemy in a ſingle inſtance.

Since the appearance of Admiral Nelſon's fleet before Barcelona, great fears are entertained for Minorca. This iſland, whoſe means of defence are not very formidable, would be an important acquiſition to the Engliſh; the works of Mahon are in a very wretched condition, the garriſon does not conſiſt of more than 1000 men.

It appears from the annual cenſus that has been lately made of the population of this kingdom, that during the laſt twelve months it has diminiſhed a million, which diminution is attributed to epidemic diſorders, earthquakes, and want. In the town of Malaga alone, 26,000 perſons were buried in the courſe of four weeks. Notwithſtanding theſe great loſſes, it is hoped, with energy and activity, a fleet may ſoon be fitted out that will be able to fight the Engliſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

December 21.

A part of the garriſon here has received orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to march. A quantity of artillery from the great arſenal at Segovia will be ſent againſt Gibraltar. The war againſt England will be carried on with vigor; and the greater part of our marine, which conſiſts of 65 ſhips of the line of various ſizes, beſides other veſſels, will be got in readineſs for ſea immediately.

SWEDEN, STOCKHOLM, JAN. 12, 1805.

Accounts from St. Peterſburgh, of a late date, pronounce, that preparations for war were making in all the Ruſſian ports; that new ſhips were building, and that a formidable fleet will ſoon be ready for ſea.

FRANCE. PARIS, JANUARY 7, 1805.

We have received an account from Antwerp of a deſperate ſcuffle having taken place between ſome American and Spaniſh ſailors.—The Americans were attacked by the Spaniards, who ſuppoſed them to be Engliſh. Many lives were loſt on both ſides, and ſeveral very ſeverely wounded.

January 9.

Count Cobentzel, the Auſtrian Imperial Ambaſſador, and M. Talleyrand, have recently held ſeveral important conferences, on the affairs of Italy. The altercation occaſioned a temporary depreſſion of the funds; but as it is likely ſpeedily to be accommodated, no material inconvenience will be experienced.

The ſiege of Gibraltar, which the Engliſh have now had in their poſſeſſion exactly one hundred years, is to be immediately undertaken, by a combined French and Spaniſh army of from eighty to a hundred thouſand men, under the command of Gen. Murat.—The camp at St. Roch, will be more numerous than during the American war.

ENGLAND, LONDON, JAN. 26, 1805.

Laſt night diſpatches were ſent off from the Admiralty to Admiral Cornwallis, off Plymouth, with orders for him to reſume his former ſtation with all poſſible diſpatch.

There is a report in the city that Bonaparte had reſolved to ſend M. Schimmelpennick to London with pacific overtures. It produced a ſlight riſe in the funds. We attach no credit to the report.

Intelligence from various parts of Italy, gives reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Court of Naples has been compelled to abandon its ſyſtem of neutrality or that the troops of France have entered the territory of his Sicilian Majeſty. As a preliminary ſtep towards this movement, the Italian troops, by the pay of France were to re-enter Italy, and occupy ſuch places as the French ſhould quit on their advancing into the Neapolitan ſtates. The Engliſh miniſter is ſtated to be in momentary apprehenſion of being obliged to quit the city of Naples.

The report of the capture of Martinique by Lord Nelſon, is probably well founded.—The enterprize and promptitude of the gallant admiral would in all likelihood induce him to think of attempting that important Iſland, after having intercepted the reinforcement deſtined for it.

Paris papers to the 18th, arrived laſt night, but their contents are of little conſequence.—Of the pacific overture to this country, nothing ſeems to be publicly known at Paris. The attention of the frivolous Pariſians is ſtill engroſſed by ſhows and fetes in honor of the Coronation. But the attention of the French government is leſs pleaſantly engroſſed by the active preparations carrying on by Auſtria. Our readers may depend upon it, that an altercation has taken place between Bonaparte and Count Cobenzel upon the ſubject of thoſe preparations. Gen. Mack is to have the command of the Auſtrian army in Italy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 23.

The Houſe in a committee of ſupply, agreed to the following reſolutions:

"That 120 000 men, including 20,000 Marines, be voted for the ſervice of the navy; that a ſum not exceeding £ 5,380,000 be voted for 13 months pay of the ſaid number of Seamen and Marines, at £ 1 17s. per month per man; that a ſum not exceeding £ 2,661,000 be voted for proviſions for the ſame, at £ 1 18s. per month per man; that a ſum not exceeding £ 4,680,000l. be voted for the wear and tear of the ſhips, at the rate of £ 3. per month per ton.

January 28.

A letter from Cadiz of the 16th ult. mentions the preparations by the Spaniards for the ſiege or rather ſurpriſe of Gibraltar.—"Several regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, and ſome companies of artillery-men, bombardiers and miners, with a train of heavy artillery, and a quantity of ammunition had arrived in the camp at St. Roch. Theſe were to be followed by detachments of the Spaniſh guards, and the Swiſs and Walloon corps. All communication had been cut off between the camp and the garriſon.'—Theſe preparations and movements afford us but little uneaſineſs.—If the epidemic diſeaſe had not ceaſed at Gibraltar at the date of the above letter, the Spaniards whoſe horror and dread of a contagious diſeaſe cannot have ſubſided, would hardly attempt to ſtorm the place. Their ſucceſs would be almoſt certain deſtruction and death. If the epidemic fever had, as we believed, ceaſed when the Cadiz article was written, the utmoſt efforts of the Spaniards would be defeated by the very large reinforcements under General Fox, which had lately arrived, and which were to land as ſoon as the fever had ſubſided.

A reſpectable morning paper ſays, "a report was very prevalent at the weſt end of the town on Saturday, that a moſt alarming riot took place lately at one of the Parliſian Theatres, while Bonaparte was preſent, and that the indignant multitude made an attempt to aſſaſſinate the tyrant, who is become odious beyond deſcription in the eyes of the people. This report we underſtand came from a very reſpectable quarter; but knowing nothing of the fact ourſelves, we leave our readers to pronounce their own judgment upon it. We have only to obſerve that it derives ſome degree of ſanction from the information of a gentleman arrived at Portſmouth, from France who ſtates, that about a fortnight ſince, a general diſcontent prevailed in that country, and that Paris was in the greateſt ſtate of commotion. It is added, "that Bonaparte's object in making the late overture of peace to our government was to quiet the general ferment" occaſioned probably by the hoſtile declaration in his *Expoſe*, 'that France will never accept any conditions of peace with England, except thoſe of the Treaty of Amiens."

A very intelligent gentleman, who has juſt effected his eſcape from France, ſtates that in every town through which he paſſed, not excepting even the capital, the general ſentiment of the people was that of univerſal diſguſt at the proceedings of the government. Nothing can exceed the ſeverity of the tyranny under which they have for ſome time ſuffered: but the extraordinary watchfulneſs of their oppreſſors, and increaſed number of the military in every direction, are ſufficient to make them deſpair of the ſucceſs of any effort they could at preſent make to recover their country's wrongs.

February 1.

No leſs than ſixteen Spaniſh prizes, excluſive of the Amphitrite frigate, have lately been carried into Gibraltar.

Private letters received by the laſt Hamburg mails ſtate, that the exportation of corn from the Swediſh and Pruſſian ports has been prohibited, in conſequence, it is ſuppoſed, that the magazines of proviſions which are ordered to be formed, for the uſe of the armies in thoſe countries.

It is ſtated with confidence that Lord Melville is very ſhortly to retire from the Admiralty, and that Lord Spencer is to be his ſucceſſor. Upon the various and intricate intereſts which ſuch a change muſt naturally involve, we are not forward to enter into any abrupt and premature diſcuſſion.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received from Admiral Cochrane, off Ferrol. They ſtate that there was reaſon to ſuppoſe the French

that port would endeavour to put to sea, ing since the war commenced, been com- tely fitted out by the Spanish artificers. The Loan intended to be negociated for in rch, is not, we are well assured, to exceed fum of twelve millions; the rest of the plies being to be raised within the year. The Courts of Vienna and Copenhagen e declared, in answer to the circular note M. Talleyrand, respecting the Ministers Great-Britain, whom Bonaparte professed put out of the protection of the public that they cannot recognize so extraor- ry a principle. he King of Prussia does not discontinue marks of his discontent at the detention e papers of Sir George Rumbold; and in consequence of this Sovereign's n indignation, that these papers have yet been published by the Government rance. ustria, Prussia, and Russia, are represent- s being far advanced in negociations, of ch it is the object to maintain the peace the continent; and to guarantee it against roachments, upon the part of any other er.

everal of the Officers, who have employ- t in the GRAND EXPEDITION, which been some weeks in preparation, received ers, yesterday, to leave town for Ports- th and Southampton. The effort and object are among the most important meditated in this country; and it is not probable that the enemy's knowledge of n accompanied by the certainty that they ot be counteracted by him, supplied one ive to the late overture.

BY THE MAILS.

CHARLESTON (*S. Carolina*) March 5.

CAPTAIN Hughs, arrived here yester- day from Jeremie, informs, that busi- remains very dull at that place—the ket being completely glutted with Ame- n produc.—Flour and Beef sold at 16 lars—Pork at 20—Coffee was very ce, and sold at 20 to 23 sous. Great pre- tions were making to march against the of St. Domingo—there were about troops in Jeremie and its vicinity; were to march on the 13th of February, join the main body, which it was stated ld consist of 100 000 men. Gen. Dessa- had been visiting most of the sea-ports the island, and sent off many idle and lazy vants to the country, to work on the tations, which were generally in a very state of cultivation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

The Gun-Boats which have lately been in different ports of the union are, we derstand, to be sent to the Mediterranean mpany with the frigate John Adams. utenants have been appointed to the com- d of the boats, and the little armament, it xpected, will be ready for sea in a few ks.

esterday a party of Marines marched their barracks at the lower end of the , and embarked for New-York, as we ose to go on board the Frigate John ms, fitting out for Tripoli.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Capture of Dominico by the French.

Capt. Gildea, arrived at Philadelphia from rtinique, informs, that on the 26th of ruary, off Roseau, he was boarded by an er from a French frigate, and treated tely, who informed Capt. G. that the then in sight, had sailed 60 days before Rochefort, in France, that they con- d of seven ships of the line (one of which of 114 guns, and as Capt. G. could per- e 2 others of them were three deckers) frigates, two armed brigs (one of them British armed brig taken on their passage the West-Indies) and four transports with rge body of troops, that they had arrived o days before at Dominico, which they mediately attacked, and that it surrendered fourteen hours; that on the 3d fire of e admiral's ship, they set the town of oseau on fire, which had destroyed a great rt of it.—The French officer said, that nother French fleet about the same number theirs, was to sail from Toulon two or ree days before them, and that they hourly pected them in the West-Indies; Capt. . understood that the French meant next visit St. Lucie and probably Antigua. he French officer who boarded Capt. Gildea nformed him that there were three Ame- can vessels at Roseau when they took ossession of it, two of which had sailed.

CORROBORATION.

Capt. James Smith, arrived here yesterday, om St. Thomas, corroborates the above telligence, and adds, that the fleet had kewise taken St. Lucie. The troops on ard this squadron are said to amount to ,000 men.

March 22

Jerome Bonaparte.—Accounts from Bal- imore mention, that Jerome Bonaparte as actually taken his departure for Europe, n a vessel bound to Amsterdam.—His lady and suite accompany him. It is said to be his intention to leave her in Holland, until he obtained forgiveness of his brother, the Emperor, and permission to introduce her into the kingdom, which is expected to be a thing of no easy accomplishment.

Linois's Squadron.—We learn by Capt. Clark of the ship Projector, who arrived here yesterday from the Isle of France, after a pas- sage of 90 days, that Linois's squadron was still cruising off the Isle of France; and that during the month of November last they had captured and sent into that place 12 or 14 valuable British East-India ships, one of them was the Princess Charlotte, the only regular ship belonging to the East-India Company, and the extra ship Hope: the remainder were country ships each from 500 to 1000 tons burthen.

BOSTON, March 26.

Information from the West-Indies repre- sents the British Naval Force in that quar- ter as by no means considerable, at present; and their vessels as little more than half- manned. But every thing will be done against their French visitors, that skill and bravery can achieve with inferior means and reinforcements will probably soon be out from England.

The French squadron which captured Dominique, stopped one night at Port Royal after arriving from France, and then pro ceeded against the above island, which they took after an attack of 14 hours, in which the French say they lost but 30 men. The officers say a squadron from Toulon, had sailed before them; but they are probably mistaken.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at Philadelphia, from Liver- pool, has furnished London papers to the 1st of February last.—They are eleven days later than before received.

At the last dates, the glimmer of Peace, which late accounts held up, was quite over- shadowed; and no indication remained of any serious intention to close the war.—It is true, a letter had been sent by the French Emperor to the British Monarch, on the subject of peace; but that letter being fol- lowed by an official declaration, that France would conclude Peace on no other terms than those of the treaty of Amiens, every expectation of Peace vanished of course.—The subject of Peace is hardly spoken of by the London Editors. Such an event, to them, appears not only very remote, but to depend upon a variety of circumstances in themselves vague and precarious. Aug- mentations of the British naval and military force, were progressing; and expeditions of "*pith and moment*" were daily making. It was confidently said, that a force from Malta, under Lord Nelson, had taken possession of Minorca.

The aspect of affairs in the North, continued angry and threatening; notwithstanding, it was said, a very lively negociation was on foot between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to pre- serve the peace of the continent; or to estab- lish some counterpoise to the immense weight of the French Empire in the *balance* of Europe. But though negociating, Russia was arming in all her ports.

The French continued to augment its forces in, and to threaten Italy. All the Italian troops which had been drawn to the West of France, had been ordered to return; and it was said, the Toulon fleet, with 8000 troops, was ready to sail to take possession of Naples, and Sicily. For the rest, every thing in France, was pomp, carnival and revelry, on the coronation of the new Em- peror. The invasion of England, was scarce- ly mentioned.

Austria was viewing with a jealous and malignant eye, the proceedings of the French in Italy; and was making preparations for marching an army, under the celebrated General Mack, into the *boot* of Europe, to co-operate, it was said, with the strong Rus- sian force collected in the Republic of the Seven Islands. On this subject frequent and warm discussions had arisen at Paris between Count Cobentzel and M. Talley- rand; which seemed to threaten the tran- quillity of the two Empires; but which, some accounts said, would end amicably.

The French and Spaniards were menacing Gibraltar with a siege.—The combined army it was said, was to amount to 100,000 men, to be commanded by Marshal Murat, brother in-law to the Emperor Napoleon. The Spanish nation appeared in earnest in prepara- tions for war.

The British funds were gradually rising; notwithstanding the enormous expenses of the war.

A selection of the most important and in- teresting articles, received by the above-men- tioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

New Hampshire Election.—The state of votes, as far as we have seen, leaves no room to doubt that this election has terminated favourably to the democratic interest. Col. John Langdon, is probably elected Gover- nor, in the room of John T. Gilman, Esq. who has held that office for about ten years past. Hereafter, the Senate will be com- posed of an equal number of each party; but that the lower house will contain a majority of the "*people's friends.*"

General James Wilkinson, it is said, has been appointed, by the President of the Unit- ed States, Governor of Upper Louisiana.

Friday, the 12th day of April next, is ap- pointed to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer throughout the State of Connec- ticut.

A private letter from Paris, informs, that General La Fayette proposes coming to the United States with an intention of visiting the lands granted him by Congress.

MARRIED.—At Portsmouth by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Enos Gibbs* to Miss *Elizabeth Thurston*, daughter of Capt. Peleg Thurston.

—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Patten, Capt. *David M. Coggeshall* to Miss *Ann Almy*, daughter of Jonathan Almy, Esq.

DIED.—In December last, in the 28th year of his age, Capt. *John Wickham*, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wickham, of this town —being on his passage home from Batavia, in the East Indies, in the ship Maryland, be- longing to New-York, of which he was mas- ter, a most distressing and melancholy acci- dent put a period to the life of this amiable, enterprising and promising young man—one of his mates having, a few days before, been seized with a Fever, which proved fatal to him, in a violent fit of distraction, discharged a pistol at his unguarded Captain, and lodged a ball in his shoulder—no Surgeon being at hand to extract the ball, the unhappy victim, after languishing until the ninth day, and, in the mean time, adjusting the affairs relative to his voyage, and other worldly matters, with the composure and resignation of the Christian, and the propriety and judgment of an old and more experienced Commander, ex- pired, with that dreadful malady, a locked jaw, to the inexpressible grief of his fond parents and friends; and to the great regret of his ship owners.

—At Providence, on the 20th inst. in an advanced age, after a short illness, Mrs. *Eli- zabeth Cozzens*, widow of the late Capt. Ma- thew Cozzens, formerly of this place.

—At East-Greenwich, on the 18th inst. Mr. *Henry Congdon*, son of Mr. Benjamin Congdon, of Exeter, in the 19th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 29.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Eagle, Hudson,	Havanna
Sloop Columbia, Gardner,	Boston
Unity, Purinton,	New-York
Schooner Mount-Hope, Bennet,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Deborah, Brown,	New-York
Sloop Union, Dean,	Philadelphia
Aurora, Caheone,	New-York
Juno, Thayer,	Ditto
Ship Angeronia, Cozzens,	Africa
Brig German-Peggy, Landers,	Havanna
Betsey, Arnold,	West-Indies

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

Extract from the proceedings of said Company, at a Meeting held in Newport, March 27th, 1805.

VOTED, That a subscription, for additional shares in the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, be continued, under the direction of SAMUEL ELAM, DANIEL LYMAN, CHRISTOPHER FOW- LER, and AUDLEY CLARKE, until the first day of May next, when said subscription shall be clos- ed: and all persons who now are, or shall then be subscribers, shall be considered members of this company, and entitled to all the rights and powers of the present proprietors.

Voted, That an assessment of ten dollars be, and hereby is, made upon each and every share now held, or which shall be taken by the first day of May next—And the proprietors are hereby requir- ed to pay this assessment to the Treasurer, MOSES SEIXAS, on or before the said first day of May.

Voted, That this Company adjourn, to meet a- gain on the 3d Thursday of April next, at 10 o'clock, A M. at the State-house in Newport.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, March 29, 1805.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M will be Sold by PUBLIC VEN- DUE, for the Benefit of the Underwriters and all concerned, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A HANDSOME Yawl, a quantity of Run ing Rigging, Sails, and a number of other articles, saved from the Brig PRESIDENT, abandoned at sea.—There will be sold at the same time (if not previously disposed of at private sale) Six Iron Guns with Carriages, viz. 4 sixes and 2 fours—four wooden ditto—a quantity of grape, round, and star shot—one Arm-Chest, containing Muskets, Pistols, and Cutlasses—with various o- ther War implements.—Conditions will be liberal, and made known at the time and place of sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*

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M. CARPENTIER

Informs the ladies and gentlemen of Newport

THAT he will open his Dancing-School on Monday the 8th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M

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WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a good Quality, for Sale, at this Office, at 112 Cents per Ream.

Newport, March 22, 1805.

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Has for SALE, at his STORE, No. 8, on STE- VENS's Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

ROCK SALT, of the first quality, by the 100 bushels, or smaller quantities; Mo- lasses, suitable for retailing, by the quantity or sin- gle hogshead; mess and prime Pork, by the bar- rel; West-India and New-England Rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.

ALSO

The standing-rigging, one main-stay sail, two main-sails, one fore-sail, one main and one fore- top-sail, two cables, caps, blocks, cross-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vine- yard about two months since, burthen one hundred tons; which will answer for a vessel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchased on liberal terms.

Newport, March 25, 1805.

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At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,

Informs his Friends and others,

THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceased Father, consisting of a very large and extensive assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms—Also just received, an ad- ditional assortment of Cutlery, amongst which are, Elegant bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c &c.

Newport, March 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A MORTGAGE on that convenient and elegant HOUSE, No. 67, Thames street, including the Lot and Half of the Wharf of the said estate.—The subscriber has been in possession of the premises, under the mortgage by execution, three years in May next; and will give all the information wanted, on application to him.—He has also for Sale, 25 Shares in the Newport Insurance Company.

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SHOP No. 127, Thames Street, adjoin- ing the Store of the subscriber, having a con- venient parlour back, and two chambers above. The shop will be let, either with or without the rooms, as may best suit the occupant. Possession to be given the first of May ensuing. Apply to

N. GEFFROY, *Watch-Maker.*

Newport, March 29, 1805.

New and warranted Garden Seeds,

Just imported from London, by the Ship Joseph, via New-York, and for Sale by

MARY DUNBAR,

Opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, viz.

Pease:
EARLY Turner
Early Charlton
Blue Prussian
Green Marrowfat
Dwarf Do.
Dwarf Spanish Sugar.

Beans:
Early Mazagan
Large Windsor.

Cabbage:
Early Dwarf May
Early Yorkshire
Early Sugar-Loaf
Early Cauliflower
Large Battersea
Drum-Head
Large-Red
Green Scotch Cale
Green Savoy
Yellow Do.

Lettuce:
Early-frame Cabbage
Brown-Dutch
Silesia.

Radish:
Early Short-top
Early Salmon
Long-Scarlet.

Sweet Marjoram
Thyme and Sage
Summer Savory
Lemon Balm
Curled Parsley
Curled Cress
Solid Celery
Broad-leav'd Spinage
Prickly-leav'd Do.
White Mustard
Nasturtium
Early Dutch Turnip
Scarlet and Blood Beet
Orange Carrot
Large Parsnip
White Onion
Scarlet Do

Early-frame Cucumber
Long, prickly Do.
Bush and long-neck Squash.

Annual Flowers:
Purple Egg-Plant
Ice-Plant
Humble-Plant
Tri-colour
Red Coxcomb
Flos Adonis
Red 10 week Stock
Lobela Catchfly
Mignonette
Cyanus Minor
Cherry Capsicum
China-Pink
Rose Larkspur
Rose Lupins
Yellow Do.
Sweet Marvel of Peru
Mix'd sweet Peas
Mix'd Convolvulus
Striped French Marygold
Summer Cypress
Mourning-Widow
World's Wonder.

Biennial & Perennial:
Polyanthus
Snap Dragon
Brompton Stock
Bloody Wall Flower
Primrose-Tree
Auricula
Perennial-Flax
Carnation
Pheasant-ey'd Pink
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William
Canterbury Bells
Honesty
Double Hollyhock.

Roots:
Ranunculus
Double Anamones.

Also, an assortment of cut, fluted, and engraved English Glass WARE.

Newport, March 29, 1805

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April ensuing, at XI o'clock, A. M on the premises,

A LOT of LAND containing four a- cres, adjoining and being situated on the North of Easton's Pond, late the property of *Jona- than Simmons*, deceased.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, March 20, 1805.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said *Jonathan Simmons*, are once more, and for the last time in this way called on to make imme- diate payment, to enable the subscribers to close the settlement of said estate.

ELIZABETH SIMMONS } *Execu-*
EDWARD SIMMONS, } *tors.*

Newport, March 20, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *George Cooke*, of Lit- tle-Compton, in the county of Newport, merchant, are hereby notified to appear, (if they think fit) at the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the act, made and passed June, 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 28, 1805.

in that port would endeavour to put to sea, having since the war commenced, been completely fitted out by the Spanish artificers.

The Loan intended to be negociated for in March, is not, we are well assured, to exceed the sum of twelve millions; the rest of the supplies being to be raised within the year.

The Courts of Vienna and Copenhagen have declared, in answer to the circular note of M. Talleyrand, respecting the Ministers of Great-Britain, whom Bonaparte professed to put out of the protection of the public law, that they cannot recognize so extraordinary a principle.

The King of Prussia does not discontinue the marks of his discontent at the detention of the papers of Sir George Rumbold; and it is in consequence of this Sovereign's known indignation, that these papers have not yet been published by the Government of France.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia, are represented as being far advanced in negociations, of which it is the object to maintain the peace of the continent; and to guarantee it against encroachments, upon the part of any other power.

Several of the Officers, who have employment in the GRAND EXPEDITION, which has been some weeks in preparation, received orders, yesterday, to leave town for Portsmouth and Southampton. The effort and the object are among the most important ever meditated in this country; and it is not improbable that the enemy's knowledge of them accompanied by the certainty that they cannot be counteracted by him, supplied one motive to the late overture.

BY THE MAILS.

CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina)* March 5.

CAPTAIN Hughs, arrived here yesterday from Jeremie, informs, that business remains very dull at that place—the market being completely glutted with American produce.—Flour and Beef sold at 16 Dollars—Pork at 20—Coffee was very scarce, and sold at 20 to 23 sous. Great preparations were making to march against the City of St. Domingo—there were about 5000 troops in Jeremie and its vicinity; they were to march on the 13th of February, to join the main body, which it was stated would consist of 100 000 men. Gen. Dessalines had been visiting most of the sea-ports of the island, and sent off many idle and lazy vagrants to the country, to work on the plantations, which were generally in a very bad state of cultivation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

The Gun-Boats which have lately been built in different ports of the union are, we understand, to be sent to the Mediterranean in company with the frigate John Adams. Lieutenants have been appointed to the command of the boats, and the little armament, it is expected, will be ready for sea in a few weeks.

Yesterday a party of Marines marched from their barracks at the lower end of the city, and embarked for New-York, as we suppose to go on board the Frigate John Adams, fitting out for Tripoli.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Capture of Dominico by the French.

Capt. Gildea, arrived at Philadelphia from Martinique, informs, that on the 26th of February, off Roseau, he was boarded by an officer from a French frigate, and treated politely, who informed Capt. G. that the fleet then in sight, had sailed 60 days before from Rochefort, in France, that they consisted of seven ships of the line (one of which was of 114 guns, and as Capt. G. could perceive 2 others of them were three deckers) five frigates, two armed brigs (one of them a British armed brig taken on their passage to the West-Indies) and four transports with a large body of troops, that they had arrived two days before at Dominico, which they immediately attacked, and that it surrendered in fourteen hours; that on the 3d fire of the admiral's ship, they set the town of Roseau on fire, which had destroyed a great part of it.—The French officer said, that another French fleet about the same number of theirs, was to sail from Toulon two or three days before them, and that they hourly expected them in the West-Indies; Capt. G. understood that the French meant next to visit St. Lucie and probably Antigua. The French officer who boarded Capt. Gildea informed him that there were three American vessels at Roseau when they took possession of it, two of which had sailed.

CORROBORATION.

Capt. James Smith, arrived here yesterday, from St. Thomas, corroborates the above intelligence, and adds, that the fleet had likewise taken St. Lucie. The troops on board this squadron are said to amount to 20,000 men.

March 22

Jerome Bonaparte.—Accounts from Baltimore mention, that Jerome Bonaparte has actually taken his departure for Europe, in a vessel bound to Amsterdam.—His lady and suite accompany him. It is said to be his intention to leave her in Holland, until he obtained forgiveness of his brother, the Emperor, and permission to introduce her into the kingdom, which is expected to be a thing of no easy accomplishment.

Linois's Squadron.—We learn by Capt. Clark of the ship Projector, who arrived here yesterday from the Isle of France, after a passage of 90 days, that Linois's squadron was still cruising off the Isle of France; and that during the month of November last they had captured and sent into that place 12 or 14 valuable British East-India ships, one of them was the Princess Charlotte, the only regular ship belonging to the East-India Company, and the extra ship Hope: the remainder were country ships each from 500 to 1000 tons burthen.

BOSTON, March 26.

Information from the West-Indies represents the British Naval Force in that quarter as by no means considerable, at present; and their vessels as little more than half-manned. But every thing will be done against their French visitors, that skill and bravery can achieve with inferior means and reinforcements will probably soon be out from England.

The French squadron which captured Dominique, stopped one night at Port Royal after arriving from France, and then proceeded against the above island, which they took after an attack of 14 hours, in which the French say they lost but 30 men. The officers say a squadron from Toulon, had sailed before them; but they are probably mistaken.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1805.

"Be Just, and fear not,
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, has furnished London papers to the 1st of February last.—They are eleven days later than before received.

At the last dates, the glimmer of Peace, which late accounts held up, was quite overshadowed; and no indication remained of any serious intention to close the war.—It is true, a letter had been sent by the French Emperor to the British Monarch, on the subject of peace; but that letter being followed by an official declaration, that France would conclude Peace on no other terms than those of the treaty of Amiens, every expectation of Peace vanished of course.—The subject of Peace is hardly spoken of by the London Editors. Such an event, to them, appears not only very remote, but to depend upon a variety of circumstances in themselves vague and precarious. Augmentations of the British naval and military force, were progressing; and expeditions of "*pith and moment*" were daily making. It was confidently said, that a force from Malta, under Lord Nelson, had taken possession of Minorca.

The aspect of affairs in the North, continued angry and threatening; notwithstanding, it was said, a very lively negociation was on foot between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to preserve the peace of the continent; or to establish some counterpoise to the immense weight of the French Empire in the *balance* of Europe. But though negociating, Russia was arming in all her ports.

The French continued to augment its forces in, and to threaten Italy. All the Italian troops which had been drawn to the West of France, had been ordered to return; and it was said, the Toulon fleet, with 8000 troops, was ready to sail to take possession of Naples, and Sicily. For the rest, every thing in France, was pomp, carnival and revelry, on the coronation of the new Emperor. The invasion of England, was scarcely mentioned.

Austria was viewing with a jealous and malignant eye, the proceedings of the French in Italy; and was making preparations for marching an army, under the celebrated General Mack, into the *boot* of Europe, to co-operate, it was said, with the strong Russian force collected in the Republic of the Seven Islands. On this subject frequent and warm discussions had arisen at Paris between Count Cobentzel and M. Talleyrand; which seemed to threaten the tranquillity of the two Empires; but which, some accounts said, would end amicably.

The French and Spaniards were menacing Gibraltar with a siege.—The combined army it was said, was to amount to 100,000 men, to be commanded by Marshal Murat, brother in-law to the Emperor Napoleon. The Spanish nation appeared in earnest in preparations for war.

The British funds were gradually rising; notwithstanding the enormous expenses of the war.

A selection of the most important and interesting articles, received by the above-mentioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

New Hampshire Election.—The state of votes, as far as we have seen, leaves no room to doubt that this election has terminated favourably to the democratic interest. Col. John Langdon, is probably elected Governor, in the room of John T. Gilman, Esq. who has held that office for about ten years past. Report says, the Senate will be composed of an equal number of each party; but that the lower house will contain a majority of the "*people's friends.*"

General James Wilkinson, it is said, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Governor of Upper Louisiana.

Friday, the 12th day of April next, is appointed to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer throughout the State of Connecticut.

A private letter from Paris, informs, that General La Fayette proposes coming to the United States with an intention of visiting the lands granted him by Congress.

MARRIED.—At Portsmouth by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Enos Gibbs* to Miss *Elizabeth Thurston*, daughter of Capt. Peleg Thurston.

—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Patten, Capt. *David M. Coggeshall*, to Miss *Ann Almy*, daughter of Jonathan Almy, Esq.

DIED.—In December last, in the 28th year of his age, Capt. *John Wickham*, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wickham, of this town—being on his passage home from Batavia, in the East Indies, in the ship Maryland, belonging to New-York, of which he was master, a most distressing and melancholy accident put a period to the life of this amiable, enterprising and promising young man—one of his mates having, a few days before, been seized with a Fever, which proved fatal to him, in a violent fit of distraction, discharged a pistol at his unguarded Captain, and lodged a ball in his shoulder—no Surgeon being at hand to extract the ball, the unhappy victim, after languishing until the ninth day, and, in the mean time, adjusting the affairs relative to his voyage, and other worldly matters, with the composure and resignation of the Christian, and the propriety and judgment of an older and more experienced Commander, expired, with that dreadful malady, a locked jaw, to the inexpressible grief of his fond parents and friends; and to the great regret of his ship owners.

—At Providence, on the 20th inst. in an advanced age, after a short illness, Mrs. *Elizabeth Cozzens*, widow of the late Capt. Mathew Cozzens, formerly of this place.

—At East-Greenwich, on the 18th inst. Mr. *Henry Congdon*, son of Mr. Benjamin Congdon, of Exeter, in the 19th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 29.

ENTERED,	From
Ship Eagle, Hudson,	Havanna
Sloop Columbia, Gardner,	Boston
Unity, Purinton,	New-York
Schooner Mount-Hope, Bennet,	Ditto
CLEARED,	**For**
Schooner Deborah, Brown,	New-York
Sloop Union, Dean,	Philadelphia
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Newport, March 20, 1805.

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ELIZABETH SIMMONS, } *Executors.*
EDWARD SIMMONS, }

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

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THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 28, 1805.

POETRY.

THE following beautiful and tender effusion exquisitively characterizes the Irish bard.—It is far different, however, in language and sentiment, from any thing that could possibly be expressed or felt by a *modern* Irish patriot.

EXILE OF ERIN.

THERE came to the beach a poor exile of Erin,
The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill:
For his country he sigh'd when at twilight repairing
To wander alone by the wind beaten hill:
But the day star attracted his eyes in devotion:
For it rose on his own native isle of the ocean,
Where once, in the flow of his youthful emotion,
He sang the bold anthem of *Erin go bragh!*

Oh, sad is my fate, (said the heart-broken stranger,)
The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee;
But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
A home and a country remain not to me!
Ah, never again, in the great sunny bowers,
Where my fore-fathers liv'd, shall I spend the sweet hours;
Or cover my harp with the wild woven flowers,
And strike to the number of *Erin go bragh!*

Erin, my country, though sad and forsaken,
In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore,
But alas! in a far foreign land I awaken,
And sigh for the friends who must meet me no more.
Oh, cruel fate, wilt thou never replace me!
In the mansion of peace, where no peril can chase me,
Ah, never again shall my brothers embrace me,
They died to defend me, or live to deplore!

Where is my cabin door, fast by the wild wood!
Sisters and sire, did ye weep for its fall?
Where is the mother that look'd on my childhood:
And where is the bosom friend dearer than all?
Ah, my sad soul, thus abandon'd by pleasure!
Why did it doat on a fast fading treasure?
Tears like the rain drop may fall without measure—
But rapture and beauty they cannot recall!

But yet all its fond recollections suppressing,
One dying wish my lone bosom shall draw;
Erin, an exile, bequeaths thee his blessing,
Land of my fore-fathers, *Erin go bragh!*
Buried and cold, when my heart stills her motion;
Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean;
And may harp-stringing bards sing aloud with devotion,
Erin ma vorneen—Erin go bragh!

A young gentleman who had been striving to win the affections of his dear Dulcinea, who had, it seems, a small spice of coquetry in her constitution, depicted his hard fortune in the following

POETICAL EXTEMPORE.

THE comical Miss
With her *eyes* tells me *yes*,
But her *elbow* and *tongue* tell me *nay*, Sir,
Thus I'm kept in suspense,
With trouble immense,
And am in a very sad way, Sir!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

OLD AGE.

OLD age is a state, to which, unless prevented by death, we are all approaching. It will be wisdom, therefore, to contemplate the disadvantages that attend it, and make the best defence against them, in our power.

After having pass'd the meridian of life, our senses continually grow more and more obtuse, and the pleasures, which are conveyed by them, are of consequence, diminished. Extreme old age is almost a medium between the vigour of youth, and utter insensibility. The appetite then grows insensible to the delicacies of food; the ear is less charmed with the melody of sound, and the eye with the beautiful landscape. The pursuits of avarice and ambition are relinquished, and the gay scenes of youth are forgotten. Every external object is overspread with a gloom. The opening of the spring reminds the aged person, of what he once was; and the pensive aspect of autumn warns him of that winter, which will soon overtake him. He relishes no longer, the pleasures of conviviality; the lustre is departed from the eye, and the cheek is deserted of its youthful bloom; the blood glides slowly through the veins, a languor seizes the limbs, and the whole frame presages speedy dissolution.

But are there no advantages attending this state, and no remedies against the evils of it? Do the pleasures of the mind vanish with those of sense; and is there no comfort, in anticipating the joys of futurity? If there is not, the aged are, of all men, most miserable. To the view of him, whose enjoyment depends wholly on the objects of this world, old age must present a dreary waste, where there is not a single verdant tree, to relieve the eye of the traveller.

Let us now consider what precautions are to be used to prevent, or at least, to alleviate the evils, here contemplated.

As the mind is expanded, and the ideas multiplied, the less will be suffered from want of variety. All kinds of useful knowledge will be of essential service, as they will afford an opportunity of enjoying a larger circle of acquaintance, and of conversing with men of different professions. To old people, this is a matter of considerable importence, as they generally find but few associates, and suffer much from solitude. Habits of benevolence and cheerfulness are essential to a happy old age; by these, a person partakes of the enjoyment of others, and renders himself agreeable to all. He is happy in reflecting, (if he can make the reflection) that his family, educated by his care, and influenced by his good example, lead virtuous lives, and are becoming useful to society. He is pleased at the prosperity of his neighbourhood, town or country, in general; or to look back on the instances in which he has been instrumental of promoting the knowledge, virtue, or happiness of others. A peculiar satisfaction will arise from a consciousness of having visited the widow and fatherless in their affliction, and having been careful in the maintenance of good works. The eastern Sage, in his adversity, found relief from considering his past religious conduct. *If*, said he, *I have withheld the poor from his desire, or caused the eyes of the widow to fail: If I have eaten my morsel myself alone, and the fatherless have not eaten thereof: If I have seen any perish for want of clothing, or any poor without covering: If his loins have not blessed me, and he were not warmed with the fleece of my sheep: If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate: then let my right arm fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone.*

Like him, did the courageous and independent Samuel, a short time before his death, make this solemn protestation of his innocent life.—*I am old and grey headed:—I have walked before you from my youth: behold here I am: witness against me before the Lord. Whom have I defrauded? Or whom have I oppressed? Or of whose hands have I received any bribe, to blind my eyes therewith, and I will restore it.*

LETTER-PAPER.

This day received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
A FEW reams of large, superfine, wove, 4to. Post, hot-pressed English Letter-Paper, (gilt and plain).—Also a few reams of common do VERY CHEAP, by the ream or single quire.

Newport March 15, 1805.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of JOHN G. WHITEHORNE, and Co. which included *John G Whitehorne, John Earl*, jun. and *Samuel Whitehorne*, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of March instant; from and after that period the Distilling business will be continued and carried on under the Firm of JOHN G. and SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.

The Firm of Earl and Whitehorne will also cease to exist on the 25th instant, and from that period the business will be carried on by JOHN EARL, jun. who intends to keep up a regular supply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. as usual.

The Subscribers, desirous of promoting the Interest of each other, solicit a continuance of their former Customers to both branches, with assurances that every exertion will be made, to merit their favours.——Any person having open and unsettled accounts with either Firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, without delay.

JOHN G. WHITEHORNE,
JOHN EARL. jun.
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,
At No. 156, *Thames-Street,*

Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, consisting of

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal-patent Cord.
Lutestrings and Persians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-skin and fluff Shoes.
Cerk-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both English and American manufactured.

Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Fresh Teas.
Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Cassia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred bushels of coarse Exuma Salt, suitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.

Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, have appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL GRAFTON, late of Newport, Sail-Maker, deceased, represented insolvent:—All persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within six months from the 11th inst. being the time allowed by said Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
JOB TOWNSEND. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

RHODY GRAFTON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, March 15, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter strained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

Newport, November 23, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14. 1804.

ASA SHAW,
At No. 72, BROAD STREET,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received, a Quantity of GRASS-SEEDS, viz.

CLOVER, Red-Top, Burden's and Herd's-Grass Seeds; all of which will be disposed of, as low as can be purchased in Newport.

Likewise—A few bushels of clean Flax-Seed.

ALSO.

A general Assortment of West-India GOODS, as usual.

Newport, March 8, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION.
On the 2d Day of May ensuing, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A LOT of LAND, containing four acres, late the property of JONATHAN MARSH, deceased, laying on the Road leading to the Beach, opposite the Wind-Mill.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, March 8, 1805.

FOR SALE,
(If applied for soon)

A NEW Vessel, now on the stocks, at Fall-River, of about 50 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet in the hole.—She is built of the best of oak timber and plank, and will be launched in the course of this month.—For terms, and further particulars, apply to

DAVID SANDFORD, *at West-Port,*
Or. SIMEON BORDEN, *at Fall River.*

West-Port, March 6, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.

Newport, April 6, 1804

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

A VARIETY of fashionable STRAW BONNETS and WREATHS, just Received, and for Sale, at No. 106, Thames-Street.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st. 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

Newport, August 17, 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them. ——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805

To LEASE, for One Year,
From the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, whole sale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO
Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by M. TYRRELL.——Possession to be given the 15th day of May next.——For terms apply to *William Ellery*, jun. or

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Newport, have extended the term to the 13th day of October next, for the creditors of HORACE SENTER, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims, before the subscribers, who will meet for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first Mondays in April, May and June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Office of *Daniel Lyman* and *Gold S. Silliman*, in said Newport.

JOHN EARL, jun.
WILLIAM TURNER,
THOMAS HORNSBY, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, March 15, 1805.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of ISAAC SENTER, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, or of *Elizabeth Senter*, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscribers for payment; and all persons who are indebted to the estates of the said *Isaac, Elizabeth*, or *Horace Senter*, are informed, that suits will be commenced, unless immediate payment is made to

CHRISTOPHER GREENE,
Or,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Administrators upon the estates of Isaac, Elizabeth and Horace Senter deceased.*

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-House and Orchard thereon now in the possession of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indisputable title will be given and the terms of payment made easy.

CONSTANT TABER.
JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and four Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point, formerly belonging to Giles Slocum deceased, free of rent.)—For further particulars and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS GOULD.

Portsmouth, 15 of 3d mo. 1805.

POETRY.

THE following beautiful and tender effusion exquisitively characterizes the Irish bard.—It is far different, however, in language and sentiment, from any thing that could possibly be expressed or felt by a *modern* Irish patriot.

EXILE OF ERIN.

THERE came to the beach a poor exile of Erin,
The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill:
For his country he sigh'd when at twilight repairing
To wander alone by the wind beaten hill:
But the day star attracted his eyes in devotion:
For it rose on his own native isle of the ocean,
Where once, in the flow of his youthful emotion,
He sang the bold anthem of *Erin go bragh!*

Oh, sad is my fate, (said the heart-broken stranger,)
The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee;
But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
A home and a country remain not to me!
Ah, never again, in the great sunny bowers,
Where my fore-fathers liv'd, shall I spend the sweet hours;
Or cover my harp with the wild woven flowers,
And strike to the number of *Erin go bragh!*

Erin, my country, though sad and forsaken,
In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore,
But alas! in a far foreign land I awaken,
And sigh for the friends who must meet me no more.
Oh, cruel fate, wilt thou never replace me!
In the mansion of peace, where no peril can chase me,
Ah, never again shall my brothers embrace me,
They died to defend me, or live to deplore!

Where is my cabin door, fast by the wild wood!
Sisters and sire, did ye weep for its fall?
Where is the mother that look'd on my childhood:
And where is the bosom friend dearer than all?
Ah, my sad soul, thus abandon'd by pleasure!
Why did it doat on a fast fading treasure?
Tears like the rain drop may fall without measure—
But rapture and beauty they cannot recall!

But yet all its fond recollections suppressing,
One dying wish my lone bosom shall draw;
Erin, an exile, bequeaths thee his blessing,
Land of my fore-fathers, *Erin go bragh!*
Buried and cold, when my heart stills her motion;
Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean;
And may harp-stringing bards sing aloud with devotion,
Erin ma vorneen—Erin go bragh!

A young gentleman who had been striving to win the affections of his dear Dulcinea, who had, it seems, a small spice of coquetry in her constitution, depicted his hard fortune in the following

POETICAL EXTEMPORE.

THE comical Miss
With her *eyes* tells me *yes*,
But her *elbow* and *tongue* tell me *nay*, Sir,
Thus I'm kept in suspense,
With trouble immense,
And am in a very sad way, Sir!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

OLD AGE.

OLD age is a state, to which, unless prevented by death, we are all approaching. It will be wisdom, therefore, to contemplate the disadvantages that attend it, and make the best defence against them, in our power.

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FOR SALE,
(If applied for soon)

A NEW Vessel, now on the stocks, at Fall-River, of about 50 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet in the hole.—She is built of the best of oak timber and plank, and will be launched in the course of this month.—For terms, and further particulars, apply to

DAVID SANDFORD, *at West-Port,*
Or. SIMEON BORDEN, *at Fall River.*

West-Port, March 6, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.

Newport, April 6, 1804.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

A VARIETY of fashionable STRAW BONNETS and WREATHS, just Received, and for Sale, at No. 106, Thames-Street.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

Newport, August 17, 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805

To LEASE, for One Year,
From the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, which for sale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by M. TYRRELL.——Possession to be given the 15th day of May next.——For terms apply to *William Ellery*, jun. or

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Newport, have extended the time to the 13th day of October next, for the creditors of HORACE SENTER, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims, before the subscribers, who will meet for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first Mondays in April, May and June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Office of *Daniel Lyman* and *Gold S. Silliman*, in said Newport.

JOHN EARL, jun.
WILLIAM TURNER,
THOMAS HORNSBY, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, March 15, 1805.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of ISAAC SENTER, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, or of *Elizabeth Senter*, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscribers for payment; and all persons who are indebted to the estates of the said *Isaac, Elizabeth*, or *Horace Senter*, are informed, that suits will be commenced, unless immediate payment is made to

CHRISTOPHER GREENE,
Or,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Administrators upon the estates of Isaac, Elizabeth and Horace Senter, deceased.*

Newport, March 15, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-House and Orchard thereon now in the possession of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indisputable title will be given and the terms of payment made easy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and four Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point, formerly belonging to Giles Slocum deceased, free of rent.)—For further particulars and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS GOULD.

Portsmouth, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.